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females of Asiatic Elephants are tuskless, so that here we have a case in which tusk development has gone beyond sex differentiation.

If Babirussa seems to be handicapped by its teeth, though there is another side to the case, how about Mesopiodon, in one species of which the teeth lock over the beak so that the animal can open its mouth for a short distance only and yet shows no signs of passing out of existence.

The elongation of the snout of Teleosaurus is cited as another disadvantageous character but the Gangetic Gavial in which the snout is nearly as long, finds this of great service in catching fish, as undoubtedly Teleosaurus did, and Dr. Abel gives elongation of snout as characteristic of fresh-water cetaceans.

Stegosaurus did not come to an end on account of its heavy armor but from some other cause, for the active predatory dinosaurs, such as Allosaurus, that were unincumbered by any defensive armor, died out just as did their heavier-plated contemporaries. The male Narwhal which has a single long tusk lives in the same sea and just as long and happily as his tuskless spouse, and many similar instances might be cited. The problem of the extinction of animals is far too complicated to be decided in haste and few of the examples cited by Mr. Loomis seem to be conclusive.

F. A. LUCAS

Xenia in Wheat.¹—As everyone has noticed, when white sweet corn is pollinated with red corn the outer part of the grains, although not truly part of the embryo, is red. This is a case of so called xenia. Xenia has been observed in other cases also, notably in beans and in wheat. Tschermak has recently studied xenia in wheat in more detail. He experimented with two races—the Hanna wheat and the Petkus wheat. Both kinds of wheat when in bud yield both green and yellow seeds; but yellow Hanna wheat gives 80% of yellow grains and green Petkus wheat breeds almost pure (95% of green seeds). The green Hanna and the yellow Petkus wheats when inbred yield only about half of their own kind respectively. Tschermak finds that when green and yellow Hanna wheats are cross-bred the seeds resulting show the color of the mother stock, whichever is so used. Likewise when the green and the yellow Petkus wheats are crossed

¹ Tschermak, E., "Ueber Züchtung neuer Getreiderassen mittels Künstlicher Kreuzung, II." *Zeitschr. f. d. landw. Versuchswesen in Oesterreich*, 45. pp., Feb., 1906.

the seeds have only the maternal color. On the other hand, when the opposite colors are derived from different races, and, especially, when the father is either yellow Hanna or green Petkus, the paternal character shows strongly on the seeds. Consequently, xenia is better manifested in wheats that are not very closely related than in those that are.

C. B. D.

ZOÖLOGY

Folsom's Entomology.¹—Dr. Folsom's new work occupies a unique place among entomological text-books. As stated in the preface, "the book was written in an effort to meet the growing demand for a biological treatment of entomology." To this end the systematic side of the subject has been confined to a mere outline of the orders, following essentially the system of Brauer. The external anatomy, too, has been very briefly touched upon as that has been emphasized by the current texts.

On the other hand, there is an admirably clear-cut discussion of the elements of internal anatomy and of physiology. The value of this chapter lies not only in the careful organization of the material presented but in the omission of a vast amount of detail. The author has followed a common error in stating that the alary muscles are unstriated. He speaks of the follicular cells of the ovary as derived from the primitive germ cells,—a view which is not held by recent investigators of this subject. In view of the decisive work of Petrunkevitch and other of Weismann's students one is surprised to see, p. 145, the statement that "males may, of course, result from fertilized eggs, as in the honey-bee, according to Dickel."

The chapter on development likewise shows the virtue of vigorous pruning. There is a very brief but excellent outline of the embryological development, while the greater portion of the chapter is devoted to the postembryonic development.

¹ Folsom, J. W. *Entomology, with Special Reference to its Biological and Economic Aspects*. Philadelphia, Blakiston's Son & Co., 1906. 8vo, vii + 485 pp., with 1 col. pl. and 300 illustrations.